

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name: Rumford School
2. District or area: Abbot-Downing
Historic Neighborhood
3. Street and number: 40 Thorndike St.
4. City or town: Concord
5. County: Merrimack
6. Current owner: Concord School
District

Function or Use

7. Current use(s): School
8. Historic use(s): School

Architectural Information

9. Style/type: Colonial Revival
10. Architect/builder: James E. Randlett
11. Source: Concord Annual Report, 1902
12. Construction date: 1901-1902
13. Source: Concord Annual Report, 1902
14. Alterations, with dates: W stair tower
& rear addition (1954-55)
15. Moved? no ☒ yes ☐ date:

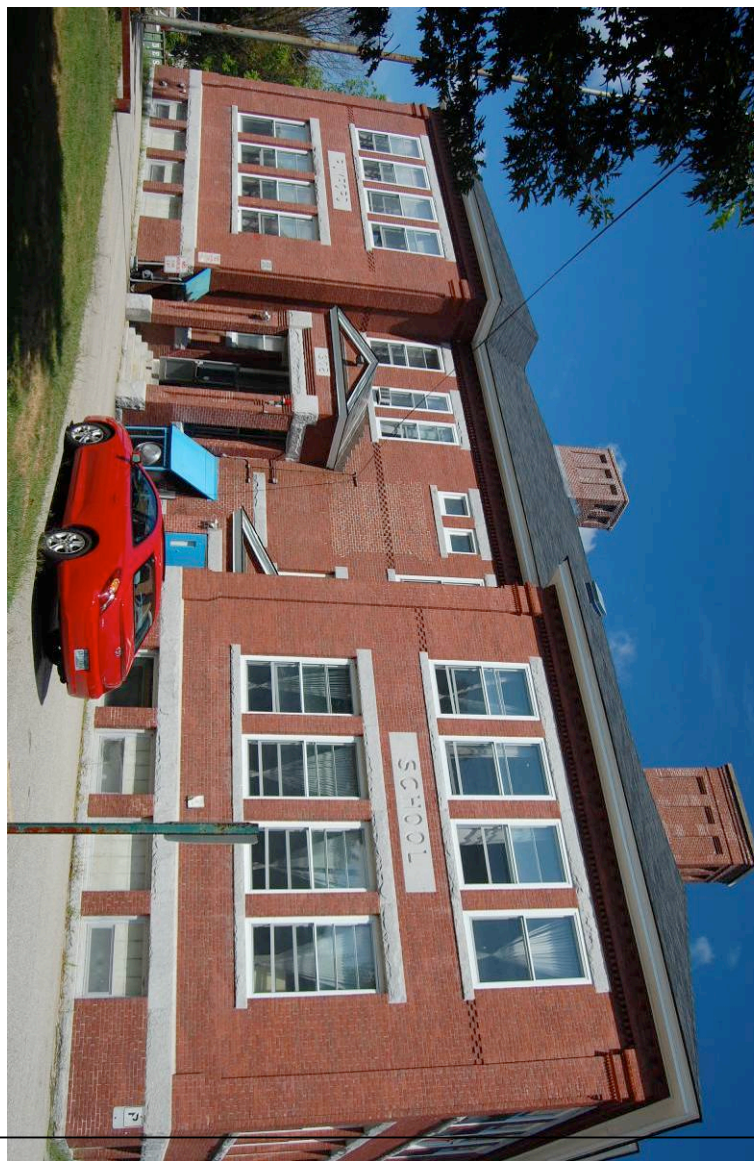
Exterior Features

16. Foundation: brick
17. Cladding: brick
18. Roof material: asphalt
19. Chimney material: brick
20. Type of roof: hip
21. Chimney location: ridge: paired
22. Number of stories: 2 1/2
23. Entry location: façade, center
24. Windows: 1/1

Replacement? no ☐ yes ☒
date: ca. mid-1980s

Site Features

25. Setting: city neighborhood
26. Outbuildings: none
27. Landscape features: none
28. Acreage: 1.3 acres
29. Tax map/parcel: 32/1/7
30. UTM reference: 19.293720/4785750



Description: Façade (south elevation) of the original building
35. Photo #1 36. Date August 2010
37. Direction: NW

I, Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Draft Digital Photo Policy (3/1/09-1/31/10). My camera was set to the following minimal specifications: 1496 x 2256/300ppi. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer: Concord Camera.

31. USGS quadrangle and scale: Concord, 1:24000

Form prepared by

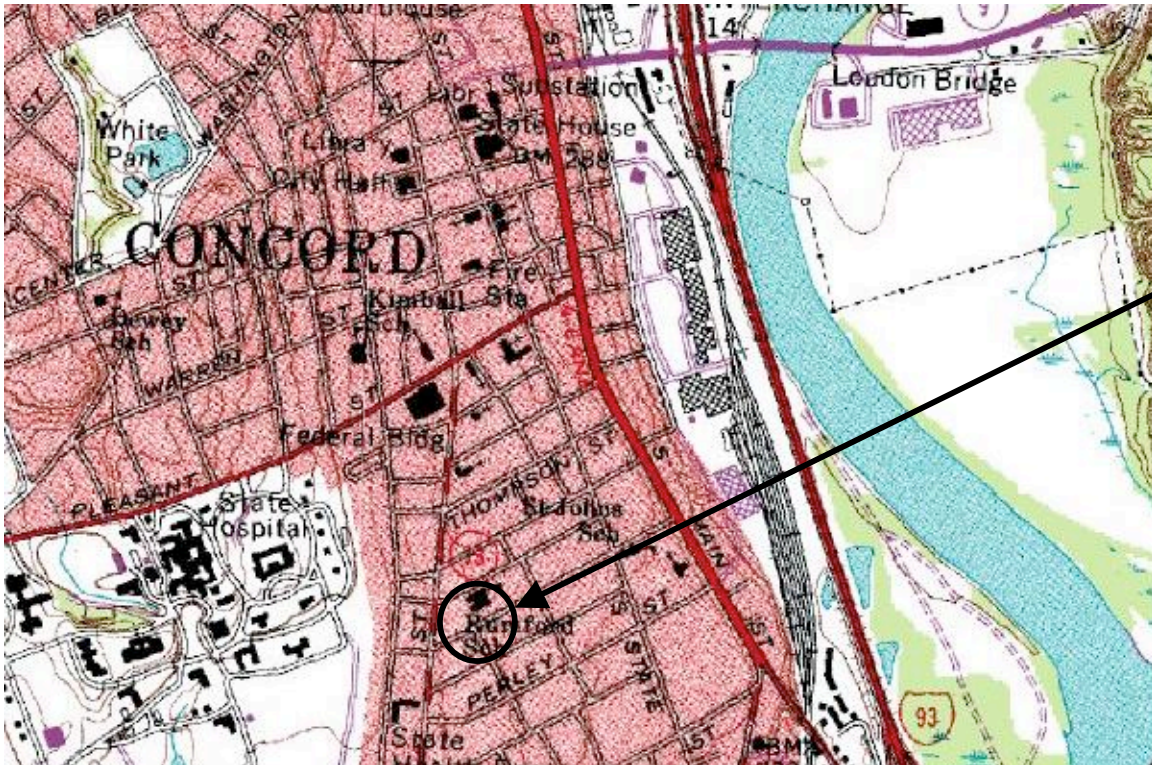
32. Name: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen with Sarah
Dangelas Hofe
33. Organization: Preservation Consultant
34. Date of survey: July-September 2010

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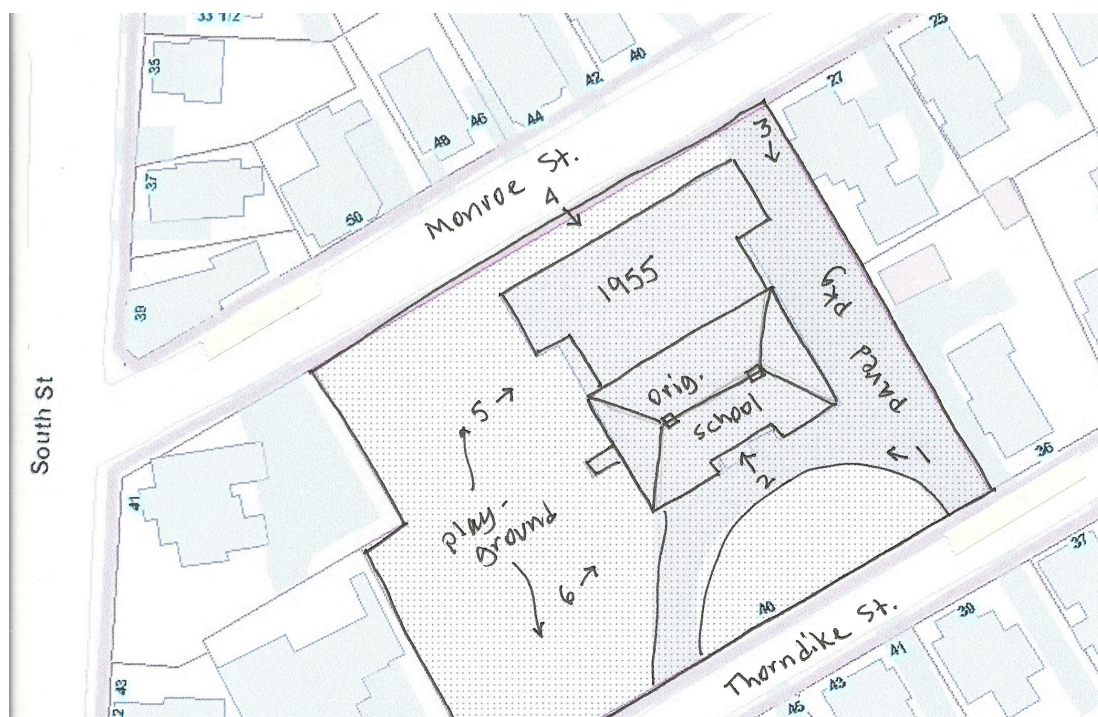
39. LOCATION MAP: USGS Map, Concord Quad, 1985

N ↑



40. PROPERTY MAP: N ↑

NB: Building Description assumes building faces due south



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41. Historical Background and Role in the Town or City's Development:

Over a period of 100 years, Concord schools underwent two major and one minor construction campaigns to meet the ever-increasing student population. Yet, despite the seeming abundance of new schools, many of them were overcrowded within a few years of their opening.¹

The first flurry occurred during the late 1850s and into the late 1870s, in response to the dramatic growth caused by the arrival of the railroad. At least sixteen new schools were erected, most of which replaced overcrowded or outmoded wooden schoolhouses, in some instances with brick buildings: Rumford School (1858), Merrimack School (1858, still standing on Beacon Street), Eleven Lots School (1858), District No. 3 School (1862, still standing on Knight Street in West Concord), Third High School (1864, burned 1888), Bow Brook Schoolhouse (1864), Franklin Street School (1865), District No. 22 Schoolhouse (1867, Heights), Penacook School (1870, South State & West streets), District No. 1 Schoolhouse (1870, Horse Hill), Eastman School (1870), Walker School (1873), Dame School (1873), District No. 13 (1873, Sewalls Falls), Summer Street School (1877 and still standing at 12 Cross Street in Penacook), and Chandler School (1878, South & Fayette streets).²

Concord's growth at the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century, fuelled in large part by the city's prosperous and varied industries, compelled a second building campaign that included eleven new schoolhouses within twenty-five years. Starting in 1889 with Franklin School, the flurry of construction followed with Parker School (erected as the fourth high school, 1890), the original Kimball [elementary] School (1890), Cogswell School (1895), Dewey School (1900 and still standing on Liberty Street), the subject Rumford School (1902 and still standing on Thorndike Street but to be vacated in 2012), the first Harriet P. Dame School (1904), Garrison School (1905-06, still standing at 17 Knight Street in West Concord), a fifth high school, present-day Kimball School (1907, still standing at 17 North Spring Street but slated for demolition in late 2010), Morrill Manual Training School (1907, still standing at 16 Rumford Street but slated for demolition in late 2010), and Walker School (1915, still standing at 4 Church Street but to be vacated in 2012).

The period 1923-1942, when the city underwent a population bubble between the wars, saw the erection of yet six more schools: Millville School (1923, still standing at 2 Fisk Road), the sixth Concord High School (1927, still standing at 170 Warren Street), Conant School (1929, still standing at 152 South Street but slated for demolition in 2012), Eastman School (1936, still standing at 15 Shawmut Street but to be vacated in 2012), Penacook High School (1936, now Washington Street School and still standing at 26 Washington Street in Penacook) and a new Harriet P. Dame School (1942, still standing at 14 Canterbury Road but to be vacated in 2012).

The majority of the two latter building booms can be credited to the progressive vision of Louis J. Rundlett, who served as superintendent for almost fifty years, from 1885 to his death

¹ Of these twentieth century schools, only Dewey and Millville served developing neighborhoods; the remainder replaced earlier schools on or near their site. Interestingly, many of the schools that replaced an older one on or near the same site, it retained the earlier name.

² The Merrimack and Rumford schools were constructed from the same set of plans. [Ordway, 1903: 1255]

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in 1934. Rundlett was a powerful man in Concord and his legacy can still be seen in these buildings and in some of the educational activity in the city.³

In the midst of this flurry of new buildings was Rumford School. In 1901, the call to replace one of Concord's oldest operating schoolhouses—the 1858 Rumford School—was supported by a recent evaluation of the heating and ventilating systems in all the schoolhouses. The report concluded that the system in the old Rumford School was “so inadequate as to make advisable a complete change in the methods of doing the work.” The Board of Education subsequently wrote in their annual report, that if the district were not still in debt from the construction of the High (Parker), (first) Kimball and Dewey schools, they would “emphatically” recommend building a new Rumford School, as “such a house ... should be commodious, attractive, and worthy a progressive people.” Despite these reservations, the Board president did, in fact, go on to say that the erection of a new building “cannot be much longer delayed, [and] laying out several thousand dollars on a building likely to disappear in a few years becomes one purely of business prudence and feasibility.”⁴

Superintendent Rundlett corroborated the Board's conclusions and added his concerns about overcrowding (the Rumford school in 1900 averaged forty-eight pupils per room). In his report, he noted that a schoolhouse must have “sufficient room to prevent overcrowding, plenty of heat, light, and fresh air.” He agreed that “placing new and costly apparatus in an old unsuitable building is a debatable question” and went on to recommend razing the existing Rumford schoolhouse and constructing an eight-room building on the same lot, to accommodate the growing population.⁵

In 1901, the issue was brought up as a warrant article to see if the district would build a new school building, of at least eight rooms, on the lot then still occupied by the older Rumford School in the midst of a densely developed, mid-19th century neighborhood. The warrant passed, and work began in September of 1901. That fall, while the building was under construction, its pupils were redistributed “in such a manner as to entail the least possible detriment to scholars and inconvenience to teachers.” In the spring of 1902, the Board of Education reported that “in the past few months a large and handsome structure has risen over the site of the old Rumford, and so rapidly is the work carried on” that the building should be ready for occupancy by the fall term. The building, “modern in every feature, is a splendid addition to Concord's collection of schoolhouses.”⁶ In response to concerns for ventilation, the school was fitted out with the “Fuller-Warren system of warm air,” tested in Dewey School two years earlier. Rumford also received an auxiliary boiler to warm the hallways with steam heat.⁷

The ventilation of school buildings had been an expressed concern as far back as 1820-30, when open fireplaces with large chimneys were replaced by cast-iron stoves. With the loss of a chimney's natural ventilation, the need for an improved better fresh air supply was quickly realized. Various early solutions included making the upper window sash operable (previously immovable) and installing transoms over doors. By 1870 and through the late 19th century, a

³ Bourassa, Cheryl, “Repeating the Course.” In *Crosscurrents of Change: Concord, N.H. in the 20th Century*. Forthcoming publication of Concord Historical Society, 2010.

⁴ *Concord Annual Report*, 1900: 125-26.

⁵ *Concord Annual Report*, 1900: 157-58.

⁶ *Concord Annual Reports*, 1900: 186-87; 1901: 310, 392.

⁷ Ordway, 1903: 1304.

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variety of patented ventilation systems were experimented with in the city's schools, such as that installed at Rumford.⁸

The building committee, made up of Henry C. Brown, E. B. Hutchinson and Louis C. Merrill, submitted their report in March of 1903, the work having been completed the previous August as expected. The total cost, including the building, furniture, and landscaping, came to just over \$35,000.⁹

Plans for the school were drawn by James E. Randlett (1846-1909), a prominent Concord architect. The contractor was the prolific Hutchinson Building Co., of Concord, who was responsible for many of Concord's public buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century, as well as hundreds of residences.¹⁰

James Randlett grew up in Gilmanton and left to fight in the Civil War as a teenager. Upon his return, he trained as a carpenter and cabinet maker in Lowell, Massachusetts, before moving to Concord and serving as mail carrier and as "Keeper of the State House." He then accepted a partnership with architect Edward Dow and later teamed with George W. Griffin, both of Concord. One of Dow & Randlett's most noteworthy achievements was Thompson Hall (1891-93) at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. In Concord, Randlett designed three other schools: Dewey School (1900), Cogswell School (1895; demolished), and, with G. W. Griffin, Garrison School (1905-06). He is also credited with the YMCA (which he built at his own expense), and his own residence at 84 School Street (ca. 1890). Beyond Concord, he prepared plans for Creighton Hall, the Primary School, Kimball Chapel and heating plant/laundry, all in 1900 for the New Hampshire Orphans' Home (now Webster Place) in Franklin. He was also architect of the town halls in Antrim and Epping.¹¹

On September 5, 1902, the new school was "thrown open" for public inspection. The *Concord Monitor* ran a large article describing the building and its features, complete with the architect's rendering of the façade. The report was enthusiastic in its praise of the building committee, claiming that the children of "Ward Six may shoot lustily and in the right direction, aided and inspired by plenty of sunlight and good air."¹²

The superintendent claimed that the new school, "certainly compares favorably with any other building of its kind in the state and is a credit to the district and the committee who built it." The Board of Education president reported that "the wisdom of the Building Committee in providing for an eight room building was at once manifest," as all of the rooms were needed immediately, due to the neighborhood's increasing population. The building had a ninth room, left unfinished at the opening, but in reserve for future needs. While it held no auditorium, the second floor was "arranged that by opening of doors and sliding back of partitions it can be converted into practically one large hall wherein on the occasion of graduation and like functions the exercises

⁸ Ordway: 1304.

⁹ *Concord Annual Report*, 1902: 177.

¹⁰ *Concord Annual Report*, 1902: 179-80. The original contract for construction went to Danforth & Forrest, not Hutchinson; although the reason for the change is unknown, it should be noted that one of the Hutchinsons was on the building committee. (*Concord Monitor*, 15 August 1901: 2).

¹¹ Bartlett, 1897: 530-532; *Concord Annual Report*, 1902: 179-80; Elizabeth Durfee Hengen architect files; "James E. Randlett," 1897: 134-5; and "New Hampshire Necrology," 1909: 305.

¹² *Concord Annual Report*, 1902: 89, 121; *Concord Monitor*, 5 September 1902: 6.

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can be witnessed in comfort by several hundred people.” The newspaper’s description of the building included details about the interior finish (North Carolina pine woodwork, birch floors), classroom amenities (each had a closet, bookcase, electric clock and telephone), furnishings and other features, including drinking fountains in the halls and special entrances and storage areas in the basement for bicycles.¹³

In 1912, some routine maintenance and improvements included a new interior for the hall furnace, and having the basement floors concreted and walls whitened. Rumford School did not have electric lights until 1935.¹⁴

In 1936, the district spent \$2,000 installing a portable stage and convertible furniture, similar to what it had fit out the new (1936) Eastman School with, thus gaining additional space at minimal cost.¹⁵

The Planning Board, at the request of the Board of Education, conducted a survey in 1940 of the overcrowding of Conant and Rumford schools in the southern section of the city. The findings concluded that an addition would best be planned for Conant, rather than Rumford, as enrollment at the latter was expected to drop slightly the following year and some of the students being bused to Rumford could just as easily be brought to Conant instead. Furthermore, they found that there had been no recent increase in residential building in the Rumford area: “practically all the lots are taken up and the school population is practically stationary.” The same could not be said for the Conant district.¹⁶ Furthermore, while Rumford School, sandwiched between two streets and several residences, lacked space, Conant had a large lot that anticipated expansion when first purchased in 1927. The decision was sealed when the school superintendent compared the age and design of the two schools, noting that Rumford has actually been slated for discard, until it was demonstrated that several of the issues could be readily corrected.¹⁷

Despite projections, attendance at Rumford did increase, as just a few years after the survey, one of the basement rooms was converted to classroom use. The 1946 annual school report again emphasized the issue of overcrowding; again the conclusion was that “this plant is old, much too old to be worth remodeling. The playground area is so small as to be negligible.”¹⁸

However, after a comprehensive study with a citizens’ advisory committee in 1953, the Board of Education recommended “immediate action” to renovate Rumford School inside and out, to construct a four-room addition and to enlarge the school site. The Board stated that “the building, though old, is structurally sound so that it is economical to repair and to enlarge it.” An addition to the north, designed by Arnold Perreton Associates of Concord, was constructed in 1954-1955

¹³ *Concord Annual Report*, 1902: 89, 121; *Concord Monitor*, 5 September 1902: 6.

¹⁴ *Concord Annual Report*, 1912; *School District Annual Reports*, 1935: 22; 1936: 16.

¹⁵ *School District Annual Reports*, 1936: 32, 1940: 34. Manufactured by Deskor Chair, a Boston company, these convertible desk-chair units and folding walls allowed room sizes to be instantly changed, even “by the students themselves,” thereby solving “many a school planning problem” and saving on both maintenance and expense. A student could lift a desk and place it into a “slide,” thereby converting it to a chair. Deskor Chair featured Eastman School in an advertisement in a 1938 issue of *Architectural Record*. The company’s claim that the Concord School Board was delighted with the end results was valid, as the board was contemplating installing the units in other schools, as well.

¹⁶ *School District Annual Report*, 1940: 33-34.

¹⁷ Hengen, “Conant School” inventory form; *School District Annual Report*, 1940: 33-34.

¹⁸ *School District Annual Reports*, 1940: 34; 1945: 9; 1946: 25.

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at a cost of \$100,000. The four additional classrooms and center activity room increased capacity to 360 students, so that the school could house not only increasing enrollment within the neighborhood, but alleviate unusually large grades at Conant School, should that problem arise. In addition, the existing building received a large combination lunchroom and activity room in the basement, was converted to oil heat, had toilets installed on each floor (the classrooms in the addition each had their own sink and toilet), got new exits for safety and convenience, and had new floor surfaces laid down.¹⁹

Sometime before the 1980s, further changes were made to the school's basement. These included an art storage room in place of the custodian's room, a kiln room in the northwest corner, and breaking up of the large lunchroom-activity room into a library (southeast corner), a cafeteria (southwest corner) and a kitchen in between the two.²⁰

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

NB: For purposes of description, Field North assumes the building is oriented with its façade facing south.

Rumford School occupies a deep lot that extends from Thorndike to Monroe Street, a short distance east of South Street in the Abbot-Downing Neighborhood. Residential houses surround the school. A circular drive leads into the lot from Thorndike Street, toward the historic front entrance. Paved parking is to the east of the building and a playground to the west; these edges of the lot are enclosed by a chain-link fence.

The school was constructed in two campaigns: the original building, which faces south toward Thorndike Street, was completed in 1902, while the rear addition, which fronts onto Monroe Street, opened in 1955. The original building is a 2 ½ story, brick structure roughly rectangular in plan and with a high basement. The hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles; two brick chimneys with paneled faces and corbelled caps (missing from the west one) project from the ridge. A hip-roof dormer containing three windows and ornamented with dentil molding and fluted corner pilasters with Ionic capitals is located on the two side slopes, while a roof hatch is found on the front and rear slopes. The brick walls are extensively trimmed with rough-faced granite, employed for lintels, sills, and water table course. Brick is also used to dress the walls through an ornamental string course laid at the second story sill level, as well as a corbelled and denticulated cornice. Window openings are mostly grouped by continuous lintels and sills; sash is replacement 1/1 (originally 2/2). Basement windows have a mix of original hopper sash and replacement translucent panes.

The façade is composed of three near-equal parts; the outer bays project forward slightly and are marked with corner pilasters that are indented at the outer corners to simulate a chamfered edge

¹⁹ *School District Annual Report*, 1954: 11; *Concord Monitor & Patriot*, August 22, 1962. The architects' drawings for the 1954 addition (on file at SAU Maintenance) also called for purchasing neighboring properties on both sides, whose houses would be replaced by recreational fields. While three lots were purchased to the west at some point to create the existing playground, none were acquired to the east, and the proposed playing field never materialized as penned on these plans. These same plans anticipated an addition to the front of the school, also never realized.

²⁰ Drawings on file at SAU Maintenance, 3/18/1954 and ca. 1980s.

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and feature terra-cotta egg-and-dart-molding and a scalloped course at the capital. Each outer bay features a dressed-granite nameplate inscribed with "Rumford" or "School." The center bay, which is recessed, contains an off-center main entrance protected by a pedimented portico supported by paneled and corbelled brick posts. Terra-cotta egg-and-dart-molding runs along the pediment and a third dressed-granite nameplate inscribed "1902" is centered beneath. The entrance itself, with aluminum doors, sidelights and transom, is a replacement of the original wooden doors and enframing; the granite steps are early. East of the portico there is a half-pedimented bump-out that accesses the basement; its door dates from the 1950s. Some of the window openings in this bay have been bricked in.

The two side elevations were identical in design, but since modified in the center bays. They are organized around a group of four windows on either side of the center bay. On the east elevation, the openings for exits have been introduced, while on the west elevation, a concrete-block stair tower was added in 1955. The rear (north) elevation was identical to the façade until the addition was constructed, which obscures some of the first story sash and necessitated installing hopper sash.

The addition is one-story in height, has a flat roof, sits on a poured-concrete slab, and is appended to the north elevation. Walls are brick, and the roof is covered with rolled asphalt. The wide entrance bay, centered on the north elevation, is higher and punctured with only the doorway, set in a classical architrave. The aluminum doors and two-part transom are likely a replacement. To either side of the entrance is a broad bay with a continuous band of windows, originally containing three equally sized stacked panes, but now with two larger panes and an infill metal panel on top.

The interior of Rumford School clearly reflects its two construction periods. The original school, reached via a steep set of lobby stairs, has a central hall and four corner classrooms on each floor. Some partitions have been introduced in the hall, but the arched niche that held a drinking fountain survives on each floor. Throughout both floors, all of the original heavily molded and paneled woodwork survives, including beaded-board wainscot, molded chair rail and baseboard. Ceilings have dropped acoustical tile on the first floor, molded window and door casings with bulls-eye blocks at chair rail height (doors only) and upper corners, paneled jambs. Each classroom has a wall of windows and blackboards set in wooden frames along remaining walls. Between each pair of classrooms are a deep coat closet (several with original hooks), closet and a pass-through. Doors throughout the original building have a glazed, square panel with molded wooden panels of varying sizes above and below. The basement, now in partial use by students, has a mix of brick (original) and concrete-block (later) walls, arched doorways and some early six-panel doors. (It is not evident where the cited bicycle storage areas were. Nor is there evidence of moveable partitions in the classrooms.)

A short flight of stairs connects the original building to the single-floor addition. Also essentially rectangular in plan, the addition is organized around a large cafeteria/auditorium with two large, well-lit classrooms on either side. (The corner classrooms have fourteen windows.) Each classroom contains a sink, toilet, pass-through, and coat area that can be enclosed behind a partition that drops down to provide additional wall space.

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44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

Criterion A: Rumford School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is significant for its associations with the history of public education in Concord and particularly with the city's second large-scale school building campaign undertaken at the turn of the twentieth century in response to a population increase and school overcrowding. It was one of eleven schools erected at that time, six of which remain (though two of those are slated for demolition in late 2010). This collection of historic brick school houses offers a rare illustration of early 20th century neighborhood schools.

Criterion B: Rumford School is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B, as it lacks direct associations with people that have played a notable role in local or state history.

Criterion C: Rumford School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. With only minor modifications to its floor plan, it retains a high level of integrity and is an excellent example of vernacular Colonial Revival school architecture from the early 20th century. Character-defining features include rectangular massing, brick walls, granite trim, paneled chimneys, pedimented entry portico and hip-roof dormers. The interior, which retains its original classrooms, beaded-board wainscot, chair rail, drinking fountain niches, doors, casings, paneled jambs and blackboards with chalk holders, continues to express its educational function. The 1954-55 addition, which left the massing of the original building intact, as well as architectural features on all but part of the rear elevation, also retains a high level of integrity, as well as up-to-date classroom features for its time, including classroom toilets and sinks, and a drop-down partition for extra wall space.

Rumford School is also a contributing property within the Abbot-Downing Neighborhood Historic District, determined eligible in 1993 as "District B."

45. Period of Significance:

A: 1902-1960 (the period during which the school functioned as a school; the end date reflects the 50-year cut-off for the Register)

C: 1902 & 1955 (the years the original building and its addition were constructed)

46. Statement of Integrity:

Despite the loss of historic window sash and exterior doors, Rumford School, including the original 1902 building and the 1955 addition, retains a high level of integrity in location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association.

47. Boundary Discussion:

The eligible boundary is the entire 1.3-acre lot that is associated with Rumford School.

48. Bibliography and/or References:

Bourassa, Cheryl, "Repeating the Course." In *Crosscurrents of Change: Concord, N.H. in the 20th Century*. Forthcoming publication of Concord Historical Society, 2010.

Concord, City of, *Annual Reports of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*. 1900-1929.

Concord, City of, *Concord Union School District Annual Reports*, 1900-1968.

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Concord Daily Monitor, 1901-1902.

"Concord's 150th Anniversary." *The Granite Monthly*, vol. 10, nos. 5 & 6 (1915).

Ordway, John C., "Schools, Public and Private." In *History of Concord, New Hampshire*, edited by James O. Lyford. Concord: Rumford Press, 1903, Vol. II, pp. 1203-1310. (Chapter also appears as separate booklet, published that year by Ordway.)

Maps & Plans

1906 Sanborn Insurance Map
 1928 Sanborn Insurance Map
 1949 Sanborn Insurance Map
 1954 Drawings and specifications by On file at SAU Maintenance Office, 29 Pembroke St., Concord, NH.
 n.d., (1980s?) Floorplan of Rumford School. On file at SAU Maintenance Office, 29 Pembroke St., Concord, NH.
 Ca. 1990s Floorplan of Rumford School. On file at SAU Maintenance Office, 29 Pembroke St., Concord, NH.

Photograph Collections

Concord Public Library
 New Hampshire Historical Society

Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: individual ☐
 within district ☐

Integrity: yes ☒
 no ☐

NR eligible:
 individual ☒
 within district ☒
 not eligible ☐
 more info needed ☐

NR Criteria: A ☒
 B ☐
 C ☒
 D ☐
 E ☐

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HISTORIC MAPS & VIEWS



The first Rumford School (1858-1901)
Collection of Concord Public Library



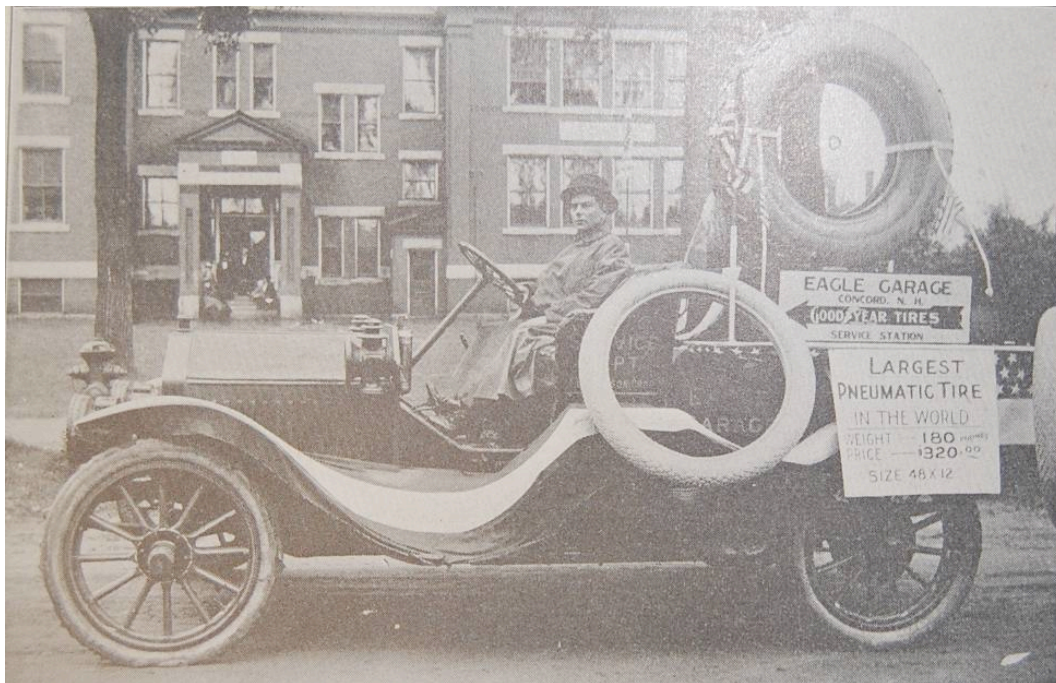
THE NEW RUMFORD SCHOOL.
Architect James E. Randlett's Drawing of Rumford School
From Ordway, "History of the Schools, Public and Private," 1903

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A photo-sketch of Rumford School, 1902-1903.
From Ordway, "History of the Schools, Public and Private," 1903



Rumford School, ca. 1915.
From "Concord's 150th Anniversary," in Granite Monthly, 1915: 464

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A class posing at entrance to Rumford School, ca. 1913.
Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society



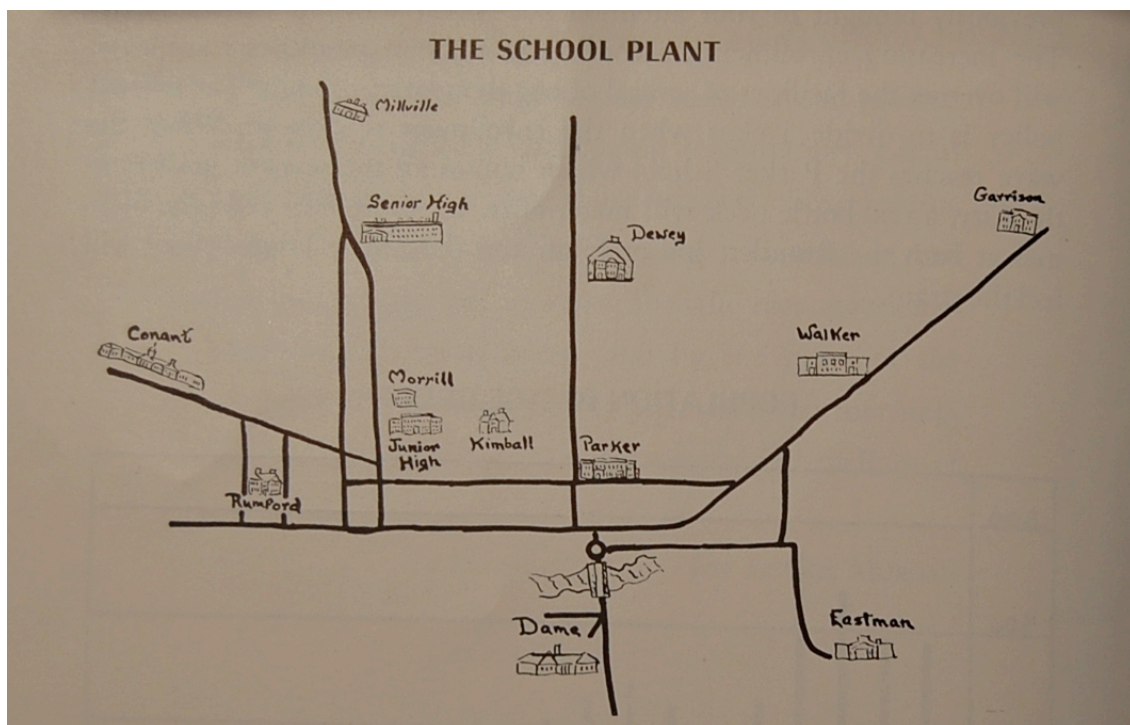
Rumford School from Thorndike Street, photographed prior to 1955 addition
Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society

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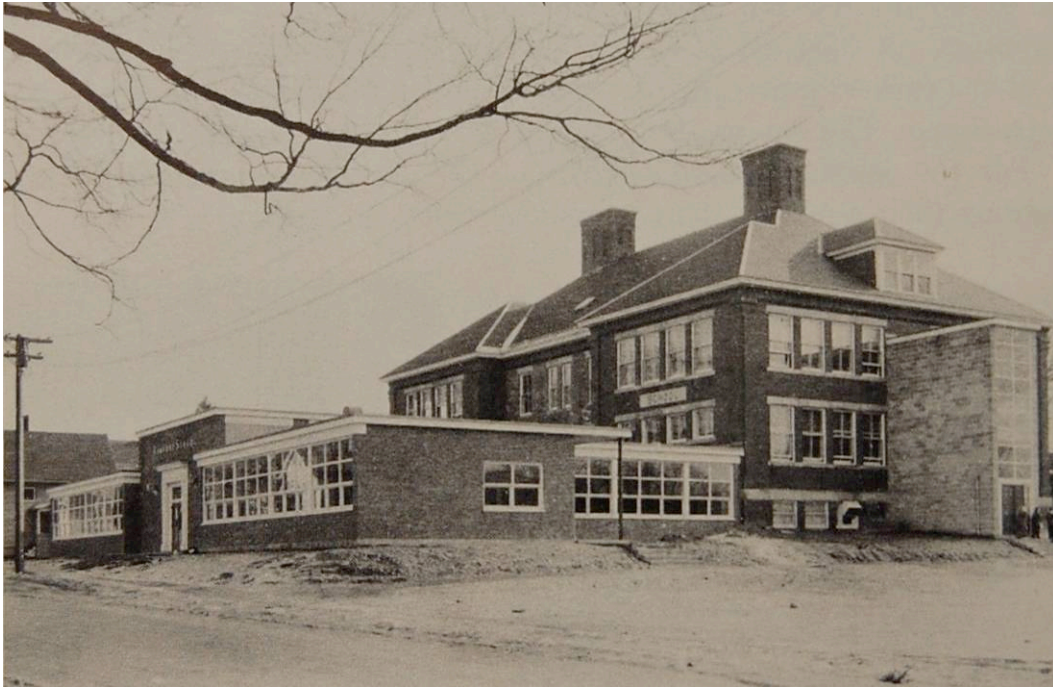
Rumford School facade
Concord Annual Report, 1950



Drawing showing all schools in use in 1951
From 1951 School District Annual Report

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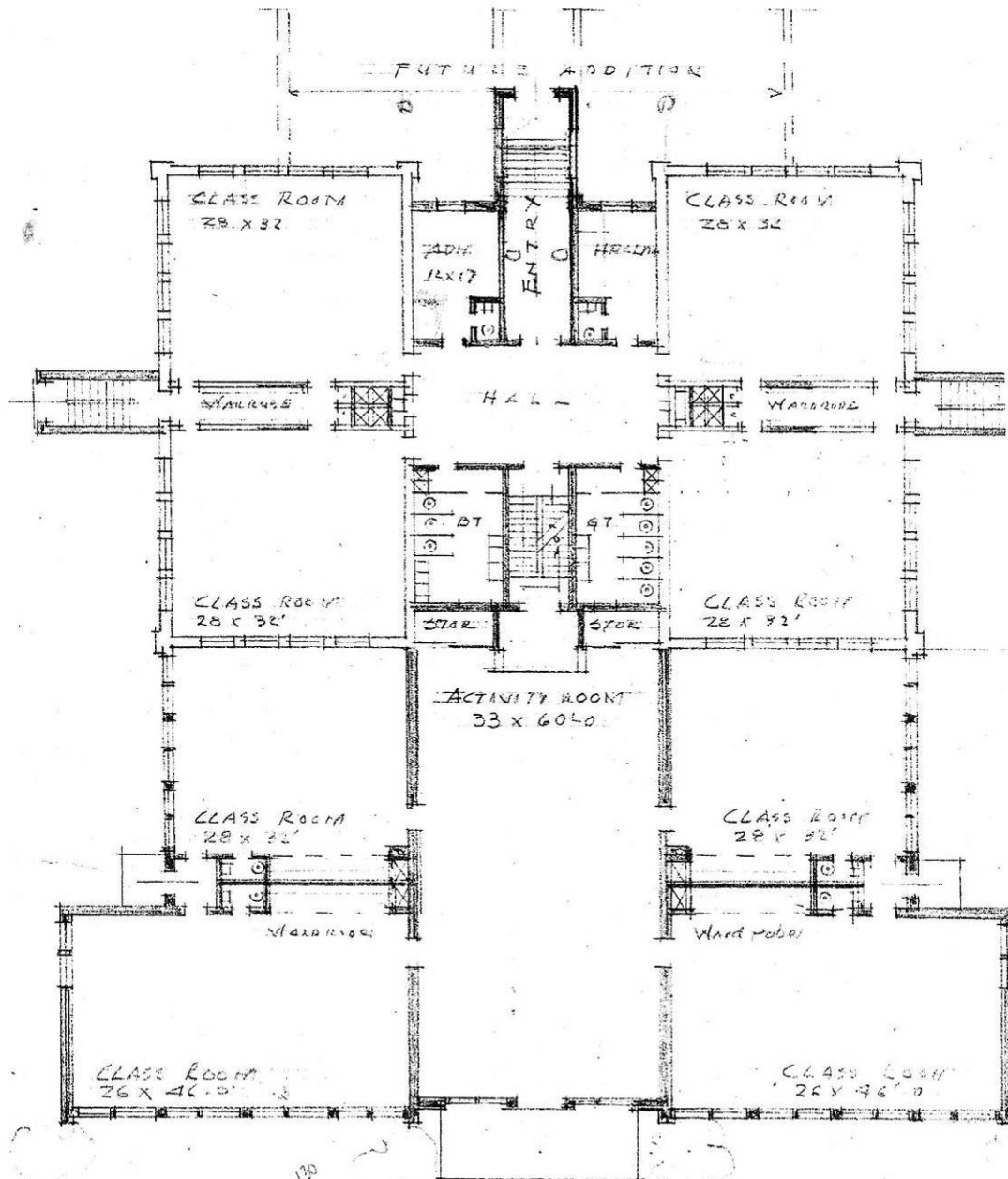
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Rumford School, shortly after construction of rear addition in 1955
School District Annual Report 1955: 7

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

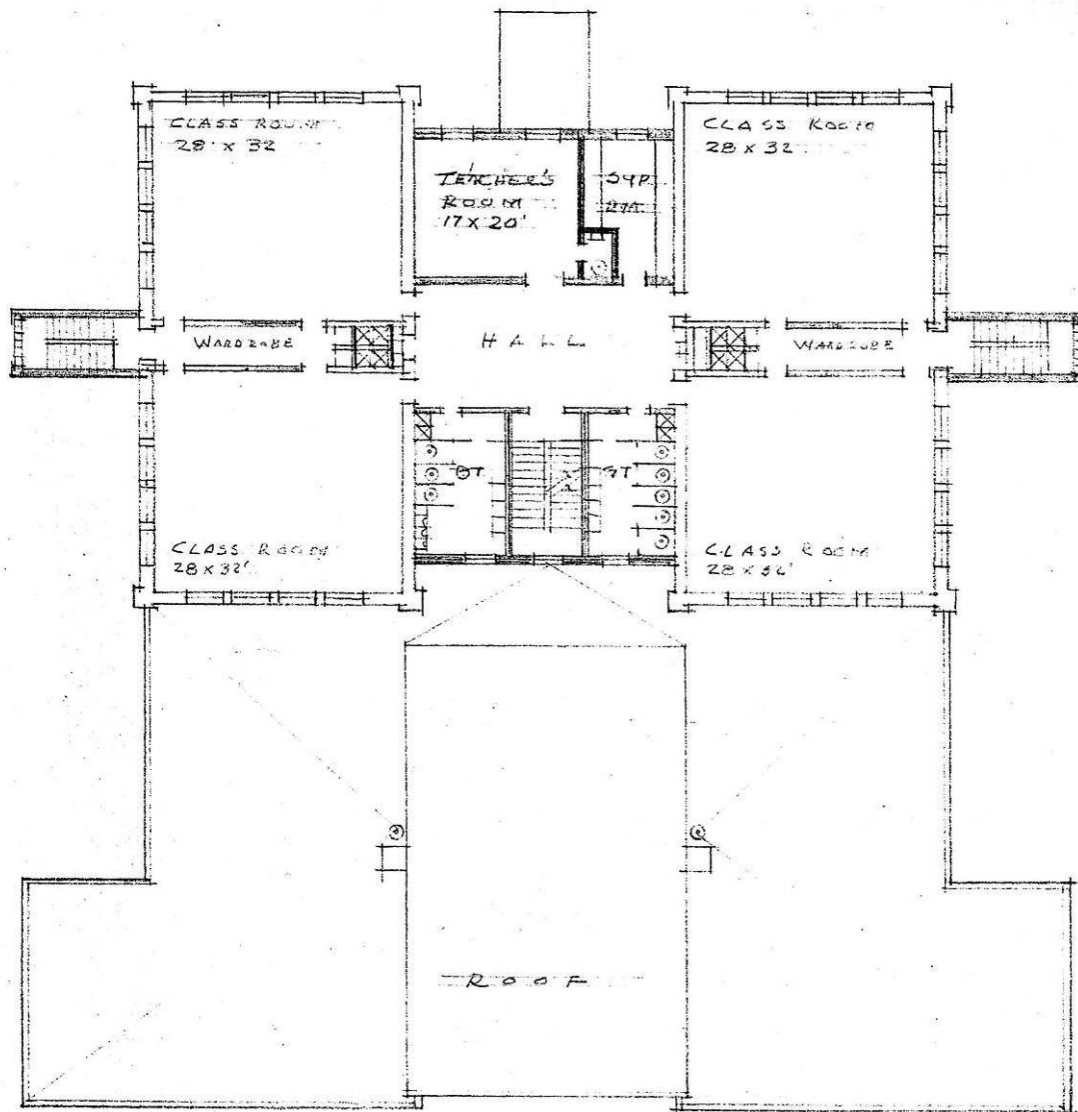
LEGEND: EXIST BLDG. NEW CONST.

1954 architect's drawing of the first floor of Rumford School, showing existing conditions (top) and proposed new construction/alterations (bottom). Architects: Arnold Perreton Associates.

On file at SAU Maintenance

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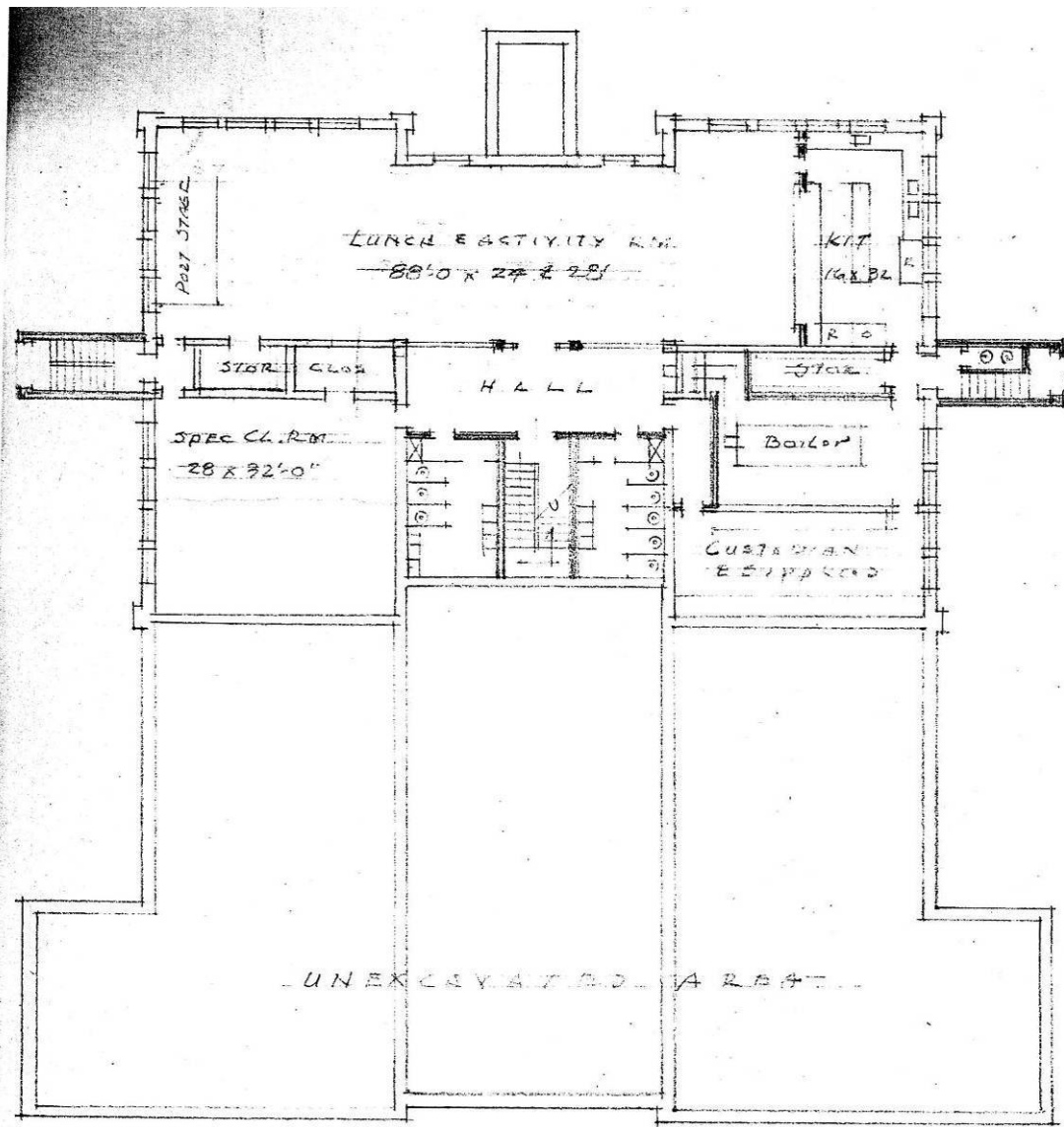
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1954 architect's drawing of the second floor of Rumford School, showing existing conditions (top) and proposed new construction/alterations (bottom). Architects: Arnold Perreton Associates.

On file at SAU Maintenance

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NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

1954 architect's drawing of the basement of Rumford School, showing existing conditions (top) and proposed new construction/alterations (bottom). Architects: Arnold Perreton Associates.

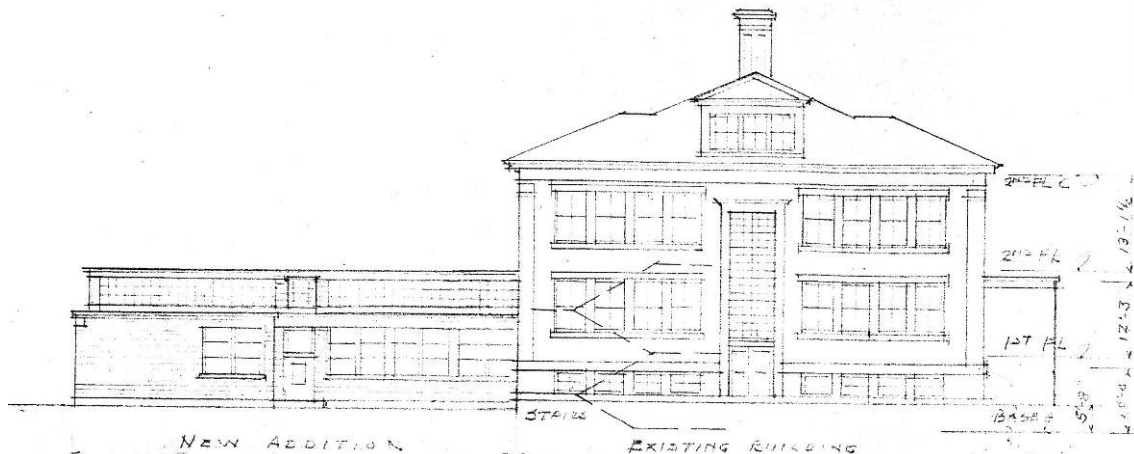
On file at SAU Maintenance

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200



MUNROE STREET ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

1954 architect's drawing of elevations of 1902 Rumford School and the proposed addition.

Architects: Arnold Perreton Associates.

On file at SAU Maintenance

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



Photo #2 Description: Detail of front entry on south elevation of original building.
Direction: N



Photo #3 Description: East elevations of original building (left) and 1954-55 addition (right).
Direction: SW

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



Photo #4 Description: Façade of 1954-55 addition, with rear (north elevation) of original building in background. Direction: S



Photo #5 Description: West elevation of 1954-55 addition (left) and portion of north (rear) and west elevations of original building. Direction: E

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



Photo #6 Description: West & front (south) elevations of original building. Note 1955 stair tower.
Direction: NE

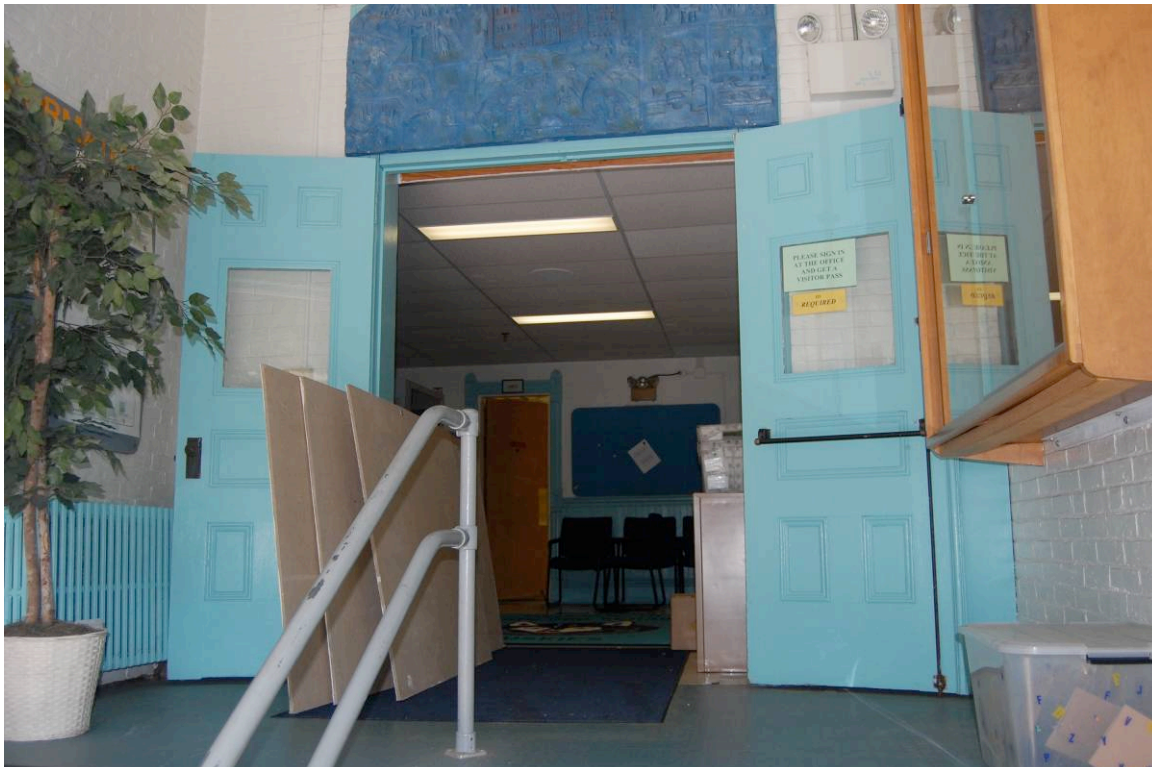


Photo #7 Description: Entry vestibule of 1902 building, showing original doors.
Direction: N

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



Photo #8 Description: 1st floor hallway of 1902 building, showing arched niche for drinking fountain in hallway. Direction: SW



Photo #9 Description: 1st floor, southwest classroom, showing original paneled door jamb, casing and blackboards (typical) Direction: NE

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



Photo #10 Description: Detail of typical 1902 door, transom, casing and wainscot (shown in 1st floor southwest classroom) Direction: N



Photo #11 Description: Interior of 1902 building, showing northwest classroom on second floor (typical). Direction: SE

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NHDate taken: August, 2010

Photo #12 Description: Interior of 1955 addition, showing northeast classroom, with original sink and raised partition over coat recess. Glass blocks in far wall admit light into cafeteria Direction: W



Photo #13 Description: Interior of 1955 addition, showing southwest classroom, including original floor tiles, toilet room, sink and raised partition over coat recess. Direction: NE

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0200

Address: Rumford School, 14 Thorndike Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



Photo #14 Description: Cafeteria in 1955 addition
Direction: S